MAIDEN EXPLORATION & DRILLING PREPARATIONS TO COMMENCE AT ACHILLES

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg has commenced its maiden exploration activities at the Achilles project, which hosts the world class Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit[1] (WCC). Wild Cattle Creek is **Australia's highest-grade undeveloped antimony project[2]** and one of the select few **primary antimony deposits globally.**
- Maiden exploration will focus on several priority targets, immediately outside the resource area and its extensions on strike, particularly west towards the Fletchers Mine. These areas are **available for immediate exploration.**
- The Achilles project contains a significant **6km long strike length** with **numerous high-grade antimony occurrences** outside of the WCC deposit that have not been subjected to modern exploration and drilling, providing significant exploration upside and expansion potential to the existing high-grade WCC deposit.
- Maiden exploration will identify walk up drill targets aimed at testing the strike's extent, with the aim of delivering high-grade intersections outside of the current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)[1].
- At least three known holes with assays have been drilled outside of the current MRE, **all confirmed holes intersecting ultra-high-grade antimony.**
- **Significant gold and tungsten mineralisation** was also intersected in most of the holes in the vendor's drilling program; however, ever they were not systematically assayed.
- The existing MRE does not consider gold and tungsten, including these additional metals could substantially enhance the MRE upon restatement. Trigg is in process of restating the current MRE and expects a significant increase on the MRE in doing so, while also considering a 150%[3] surge in antimony prices from the initial resource calculation model.
- This exploration will be conducted concurrently with Trigg's maiden exploration program at Taylors arm, which contains **Australia's highest recorded antimony grade at 63% Sb.**
- Trigg also continues to review potential new antimony related acquisition's and will update the market shortly.

Trigg Executive Chair Timothy Morrison said: *"This work will provide the basis for an updated Scoping Study. Given the current market price for Antimony and anticipated expansion of MRE the scoping study is expected to deliver vastly improved modelling of the economic potential of Wild Creek."*

[1] Refer ASX release on 30 September 2024 titled 'Acquisition of Globally Significant Antimony Project'.
[2] https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/minerals/mineral-resources-and-advice/australian-resource-reviews/antimony
[3] Using $25,100 – 30 September 2024 https://www.argusmedia.com/metals-platform/metal/minor-and-specialty-metals-antimony

Trigg Minerals Limited (ASX: TMG) ("Trigg" or the "Company") is pleased to inform the market of the commencement of maiden exploration and drilling preparations on the recently acquired Achilles Antimony Project, which includes the substantial, and undeveloped Wild Cattle Creek (WCC) deposit (Figure 1).

The Company has also established that a secured library of 21 diamond core holes exists on site and is available for a comprehensive reinterpretation. The results will be integrated with reinterpreted geophysical surveys to generate high-potential drilling targets and highlight previously underexplored zones. This approach aims to provide clearer insights into the structure and mineralisation trends and an updated 3D geological model to assist exploration across the Achilles Project.

Trigg has begun this process through its consultants at Global Ore Discoveries and H&SC, who are evaluating the economic potential and the tenor of the mineralised envelope at various cut-off grades, in addition to the high-grade cemented breccia core used in previous modelling. The variable tenor mineralisation consists of stibnite stringer veinlets located on the periphery of the main hydrothermal breccia and stibnite rosettes, which envelop both the breccia and the stringer mineralisation (Table 1; Figure 2; Appendix 1).

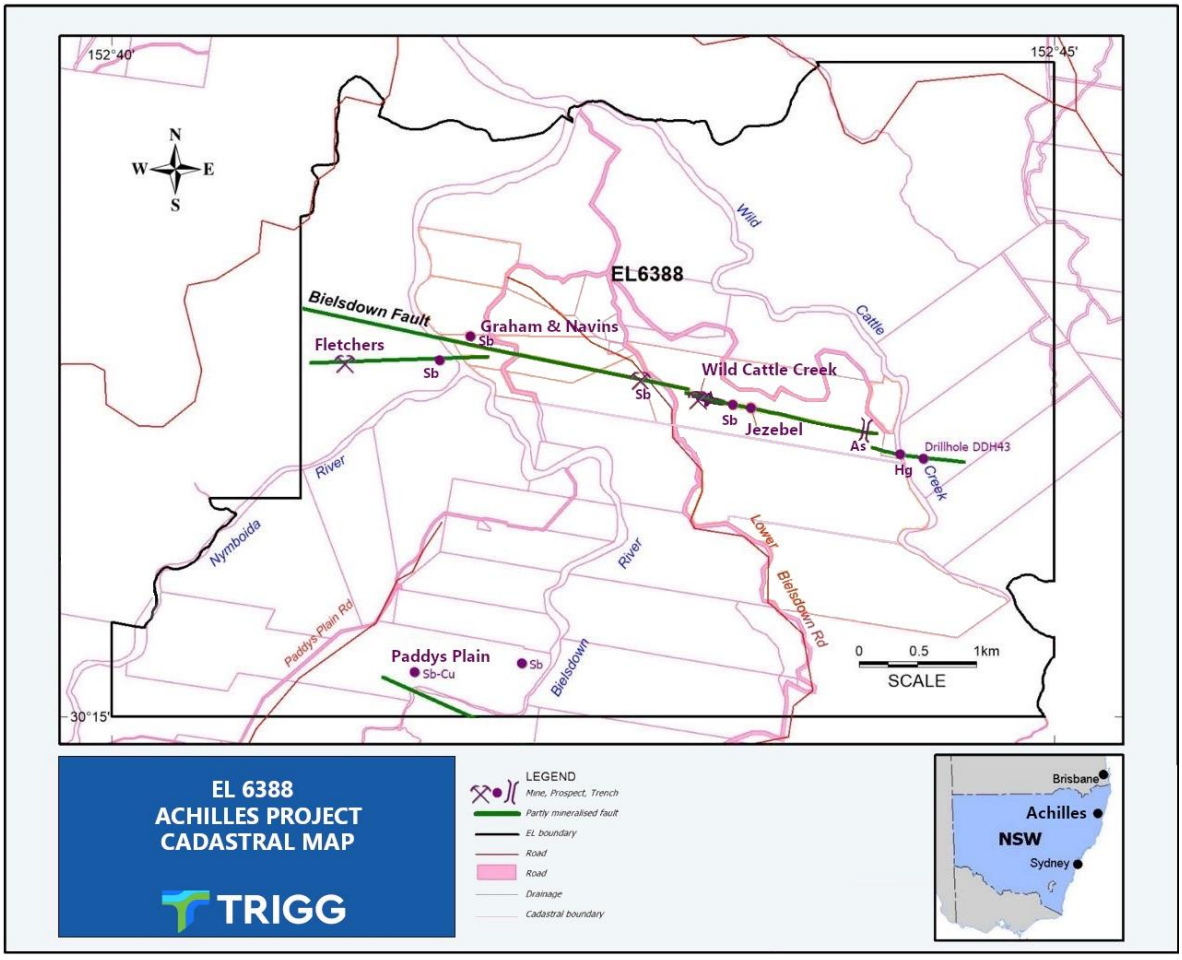

Figure 1: Achilles Antimony Project (EL 6388) – geological structure and antimony prospects draped over topographic features, lots, and other attributes.

Trigg has established that several priority areas immediately within the resource area and its extensions, particularly west towards the Fletchers Mine, are available for immediate exploration and drilling subject to APO (Assessable Prospecting Operation) approval. The Company has commenced active preparation of select areas for prospecting and potential drilling.

Table 1: Extent of Different Styles of Stibnite Mineralisation

Hole Number	Stibnite Rosette Mineralisation (m)	Stibnite Stringer Mineralisation (m)	Stibnite Main Zone >0.5% Sb (m)
09WRD01	98.8-180.7	150.1-156.5	156.5-161.5
09WDD02	70.5 84.85-166.4	- 118.8-124.2	- 124.2-134.0
09WDD03	30.85-47.7 81.1-158.1	- 84.1-139.2	- 99.0-106.0
09WRD04	73.7-122.7	82.1-104.0	83.0-93.0
09WRD05	127.0-221.0	157.95-217.7	169.0-174.8
09WDD06	78.0-93.8	70.7-94.3	56.6(?)-59.5(?)
09WRD07	151.9-249.7	-	231.2-234.3
09WRD08	129.1-180.0m	-	158.6-160.3
09WRD09	97.2-157.4	-	157.4-162.4
09WRD10	-	149.0-229.0	176.2-181.2

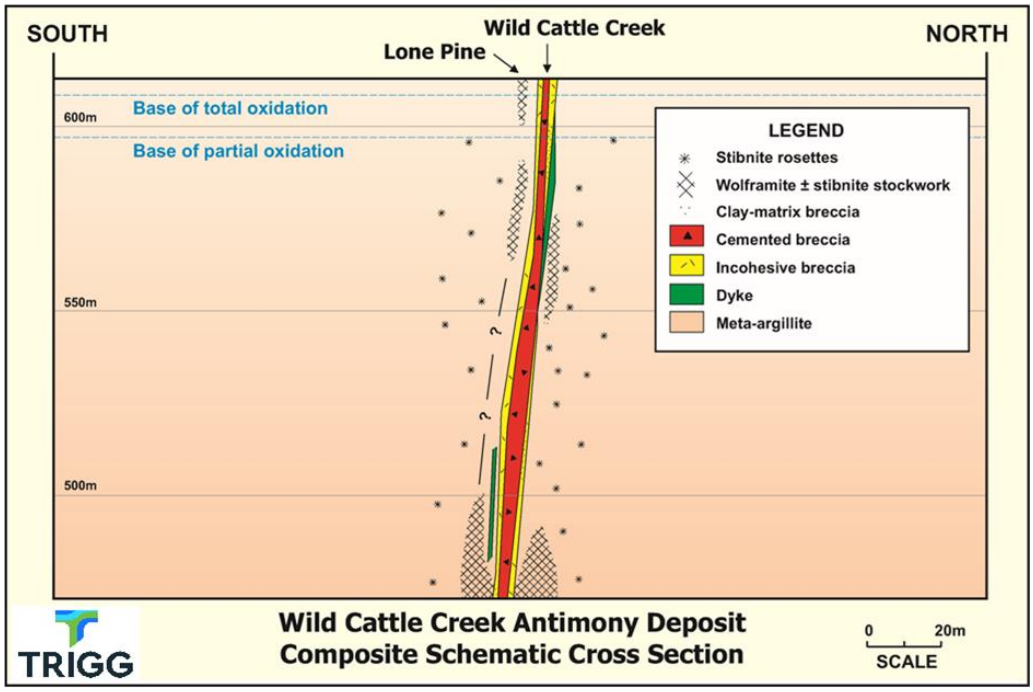

Figure 2: Schematic cross-section of the Wild Cattle Creek deposit illustrating the antimony (stibnite) and tungsten (wolframite) veins, surrounded by stibnite rosettes. These features were overlooked in the 2013 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).

Four prospects identified by the previous vendor with outcropping stibnite (Sb_2S_3) mineralisation, located west of the WCC deposit, form priority areas for immediate prospecting. The observed style of mineralisation and mineral assemblage at the outlying antimony prospects closely resembles that of the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit.

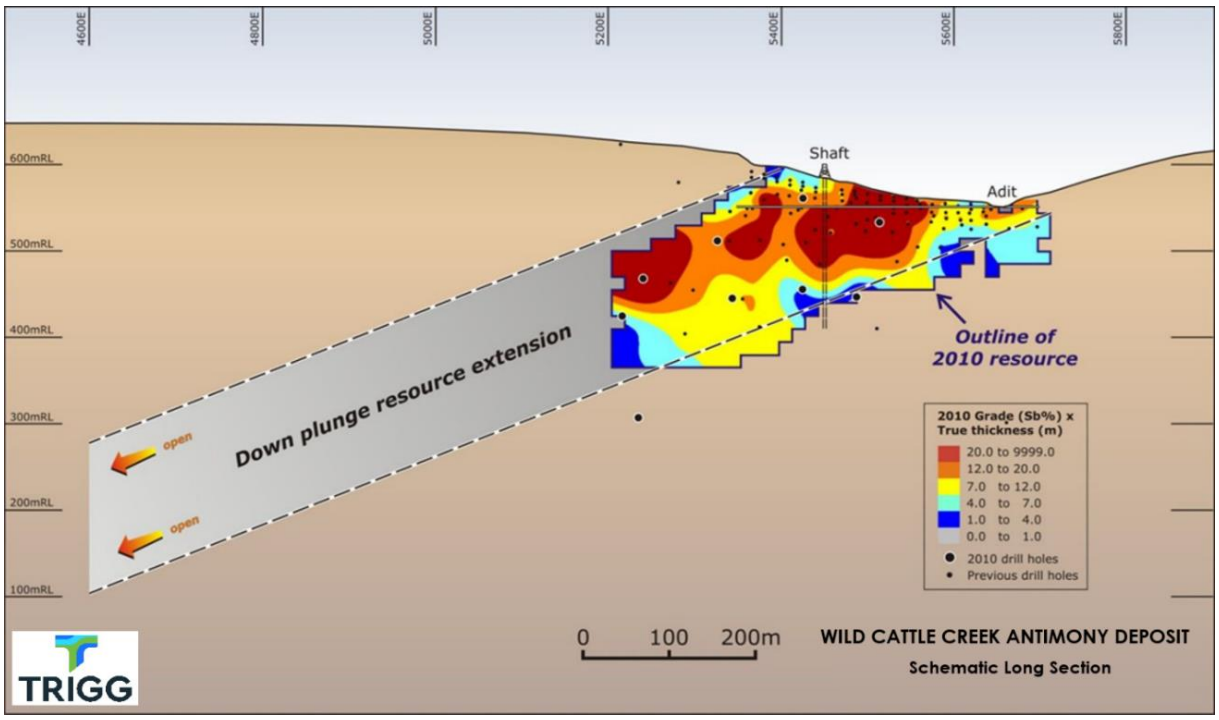

Figure 3: Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit - Schematic long section.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Achilles exploration licence (EL 6388) is located 40km west-northwest of Coffs Harbour, in northeast New South Wales and ~11km north of Dorrigo.

The Achilles Antimony Project hosts the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit and several historical workings, including Jezebel, Paddy's Plain and Fletcher's Mine. Wild Cattle Creek is a structurally controlled hydrothermal antimony deposit hosted by a sub-vertical dipping regional east-west trending strike-slip fault in turbiditic metasediments of inferred Late Carboniferous age. The deposit is enriched in antimony, tungsten, and gold.

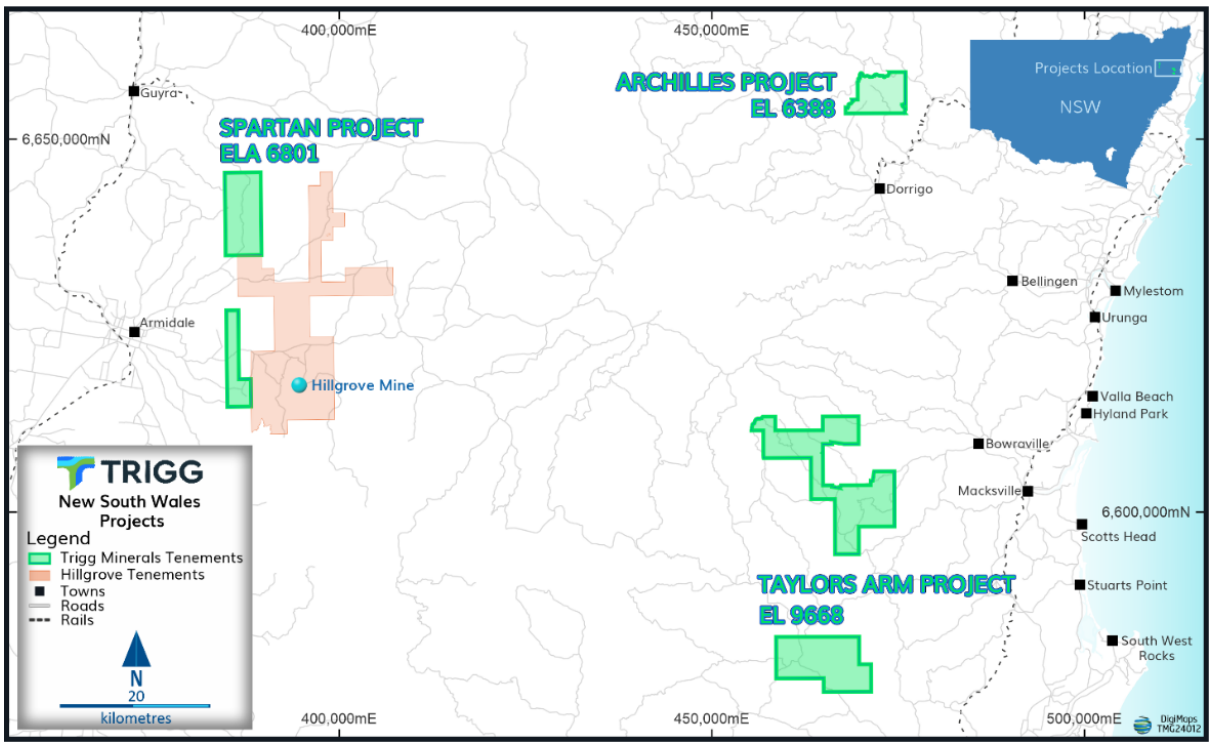

Figure 4: Achilles Antimony Project (EL 6388) - location and tenement and other recent acquisitions (Taylors Arm and Spartan Antimony Projects) by Trigg.

Announcement authorised for release by the Board of Trigg Minerals Limited.

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DISCLAIMERS

Cautionary Statement

The resource estimates contained herein were prepared in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code by SRK Consulting for Anchor Resources Limited (AHR) in 2013. The information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Nothing causes Trigg to question the accuracy or reliability of the SRK estimates. Trigg accepts the quoted estimates and the Competent Person's (SRK Consulting) view that the resource classification appropriately reflects the deposit's knowledge level. Trigg has not independently validated the former owner's estimates and is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting, or endorsing those estimates.

Full disclosures are required to comply with ASX's "Mining Report Rules for Mining Entities: See Frequently Asked Questions" FAQ 37 and the attached JORC Table in the previous announcement on 30 September 2024.

Competent Persons Statement

The information related to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on data compiled by Jonathan King, a Competent Person and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Jonathan King is a director of Geoimpact Pty Ltd. Jonathan King has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Jonathan King consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statements

For full details of previously announced Exploration Results in this announcement, refer to the ASX announcement or release on the date referenced in the body text. The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Appendix 1: Summary of Drill Hole Specifications (MGA94, Zone56)

Hole No	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth Mag N	RC Pre-collar m	Diamond Core m	Total Depth m	Core Recovery %
09WRD01	472895	6656280	-59˚	189˚	98.3	86.7	185.0	
09WDD02	472901	6656120	-60˚	348˚	-	166.4	166.4	96.1
09WDD03	472911	6656138	-60˚	000˚	-	158.1	158.1	93.3
09WRD04	472850	6656250	-60˚	180˚	66.2	56.5	122.7	99.1
09WRD05	472836	6656311	-55˚	180˚	131.8	89.2	221.0	
09WDD06	472850	6656249	-45˚	180˚	-	99.8	99.8	
09WRD07	472836	6656316	-60˚	180˚	149.7	113.3	263.0	
09WRD08	472885	6656105	-60˚	355˚	119.7	60.3	180.0	
09WRD09	473006	6656248	-60˚	180˚	95.8	90.2	186.0	
09WRD10	472800	6656319	-58°	180°	149.8	79.2	229.0	

APPENDIX 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The Wild Cattle Creek deposit was sampled mainly using reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD): 95 RC and 35 DD were drilled for 535 m and 9286m, respectively. Most holes were angled toward the south or north to intersect the mineralised structure optimally. • The drill hole collar locations were surveyed by a licensed surveyor, and down-hole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor. The RC samples were collected via a riffle splitter. Diamond core was used to obtain high-quality logged samples for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling was carried out by a rig geologist following Anchor protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Diamond core from the Anchor drilling programs in 2009 and 2010 was HQ3 (61.1mm) size, sampled on nominal 1m intervals or significant geological boundaries and then sawn longitudinally in half. Half-core was sent to ALS laboratory to be dried, crushed, riffle split to a maximum of 3kg, and pulverised to produce a sub-sample to be analysed for 9 elements (As, Cu, Fe, K, Pb, Sb, W and Zn) followed by four acid digestion on a 1g sample. RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a sub sample for assaying as above.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling accounts for 73% of the drilling in the resource area and comprises HQ3 size core. Core was orientated using the 'spear' technique. RC drilling accounts for 27% of the total drilling and comprises a 130mm diameter face sampling "drill-thru" method.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have	• Diamond core and RC holes are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95%, with no core loss or significant sample recovery problems. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth marked on the core blocks, and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were visually checked for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	recovery, moisture, and contamination.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The bulk of the resource is defined by diamond core drilling with high recoveries. The consistency of mineralised intervals is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain. • All holes have been geologically logged with varying degrees of detail. Previous logging used a metre-by-metre technique using a coded system. Recent logging is geologically and geotechnically more descriptive, including recovery and RQD. • Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded stratigraphy, lithology, colour, grain size, bedding/foliation, weathering, hardness, brecciation, veining, alteration, faulting, RQD and mineralisation. The core was photographed in both wet and dry form. • All holes were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The core was cut in half on site, with half of the core taken for assay • RC samples were collected on the rig using riffle splitters. Anchor drilling used RC drilling as pre-collar, so mineralised zones were not intersected. Information about whether mineralised zones were sampled dry in previous RC drilling is unknown. • The sample preparation of the diamond core follows industry best practices involving oven drying to 60C, coarse crushing to >70% passing ~6mm, riffle splitting to a maximum of 3kg, and pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. Sample preparation for RC samples is identical, except they were dried at 105C. • Field QC procedures involve using standard reference material as assay standards and blanks to be routinely inserted into the sample order. • Spot checks on four duplicate samples were completed to compare Sb and W assays from the diamond drill core. Anchor diamond drill hole 10WDD11 was drilled to twin Allegiance diamond drill hole D114 in 2010. • The sample sizes are appropriate given the style of mineralisation at Wild Cattle Creek, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the	• No assay data is reported; however, the analytical techniques used on the Anchor drilling included a four-acid multi-element digest with an ICP-AES finish on a 1g sample. Acids are HF-HNO3-HCIO4 digestion with an HCI leach. Over range, Sb and W were routinely analysed by method ME-XRF15b (lithium borate fused bead/XR) on a sample mass of 0.5 grams.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The method (not NATA accredited yet) uses twenty per cent sodium nitrate added to a pre-prepared lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate flux at a 22:12 ratio to prevent reaction with the platinum crucibles. Gold values were determined on a 50-gram fire assay and AAS finish.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• For sampling and assaying done by Anchor, sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory (ALS) as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grid size of 95% passing 75 microns was being attained. In one diamond hole, four duplicate samples were taken to compare Sb and W assays, and the results were within 3% of the original values. Following the completion of the 2010 drilling program, the full suite of ALS standards plus an OREAS blank sample were sent to SGS Laboratories for check assay. There were significant differences between the standard results. SRK did not review any control or scatter charts of duplicate assays. Spot checks were carried out on several duplicate pairs and close agreement was found. Halfway through the drill program, samples were assayed for Bi rather than K, as bismuth was a possible contaminant in some stibnite concentrates. • Three standard reference materials were used in the 2010 drill program, with a good range of values, and were inserted blindly and randomly. • Laboratory QAQC involves internal laboratory standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of their in-house procedures. • To gain more confidence in the assay results considering the issues noted with the standards, comparative checks were done on the averages of the Sb grades for each sampling phase by the different companies per geological unit. These checks showed good agreement given the respective spatial distributions. • Trigg is relying on the work done by Graeme Rabone and Associates Pty Ltd, who served as Anchor's Exploration Manager and completed a drilling report on the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit in 2009 and 2010. • Primary data was initially recorded as handwritten logs and then entered into an Excel spreadsheet. In 2010, SRK Consulting created an SQL database

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		combining all historical data and new data collected by Anchor. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in the estimate.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Hole collar locations were surveyed by Blair Lanskey Surveyors using a Total Stations survey tool. Downhole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor using a Reflex Ezi-Shot" electronic solid-state single-shot drill hole survey tool, which was calibrated on 12th February 2010 against a Suunto compass. • Both RC and diamond holes were surveyed down hole at a nominal 30m interval. • Blair Lanskey Surveyors and Allegiance recorded surveys in the grid system GDA94 datum with grid coordinates in MGA94. Anchor recorded surveys in the WGS84 datum. SRK, in 2010, customised a code for ArcMap to perform coordinate transformation for both local and GPS grid data to MGA94 Z56. • Topographic surfaces were produced by Blair Lanskey using a total station survey tool.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The nominal drill spacing is 15m (northing) by 15 m (easting). • In the west of the deposit, the spacing extends to 25 m by 25 m. • The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserve and the classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Samples have been composited to two-metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The orientation of the fault-hosted deposit strikes approximately east-west with a sub-vertical to steeply south dip. • Most of the data is drilled to grid south, with the intersection angles for the bulk of the drilling nearly perpendicular to the mineralised domains. • No orientation bias has been identified by Anchor or SRK
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Anchor managed chain of custody. • Samples were stored in a locked room on site and removed to TNT freight depot in Coffs Harbour. • Samples were then delivered by road freight to ALS (Brisbane).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drill samples were submitted to the laboratory using a standard ALS Sample Submittal Form. • The remaining half core was then moved and racked in a storage shed near the resource area, where it remains.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A review of the drilling and geology at the Wild Cattle Creek Deposit was completed by Graeme Rabone and Associates in 2009 and 2010. SRK Consulting has completed two reviews of the sampling techniques and data as part of their resource estimates in 2009 and 2010.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Achilles exploration licence (EL 6388) is 40km west of Coffs Harbour, northeast New South Wales and ~11km north of Dorrigo. • The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is situated within EL 6388, originally granted on 04 March 2005. The licence is granted for Group 1 minerals and embraces 13 units covering approximately 40km². • The deposit lies on the Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 scale geological sheet and the Dorrigo 1:100,000 scale sheet. • The Project contains the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit, Australia's third-largest deposit. • On completion of the acquisition, the Company will hold 100% of the project. • Land access is to be negotiated, and an operating royalty deed is to be honoured • Native Title has been extinguished over the proposed activity area and no Native Title Claims are registered. • The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is 400m east of Tib's Tree Reserve, where Tib's Tree is an old tallowwood tree estimated to be at least 400 years old. WGS84 coordinates for Tib's Tree are 472190E 6656555N ±4m. Tib's Tree Reserve is now owned and managed by Bellingen Shire Council.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	History of Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit and Achilles Project • 1890 First applications for a mining lease lodged. • 1890-1892 Six tonnes antimony ore mined at an average grade of 46% Sb. • 1900 Shaft sunk to 60 feet (18.3m) by W Maher.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1915 Shaft and underground development by EHJ Smith and A Hewitt. • 1926-1930 Adit and shaft development; discovery of gold and wolframite in 1927 by TJ Maher and Syndicate. • 1928 Discovery of stibnite at Fletcher's Mine (Frypan Mine), 3km west of Wild Cattle Creek. Production reported to be 1.5t antimony. • 1942 Shaft sunk to investigate wolframite mineralisation at Lone Pine workings, on the south side of the antimony lode at Wild Cattle Creek, by ER Snow. • 1964 Leases consolidated by Dundee Mines Limited. • 1965 Dundee Mines drilled 35 diamond core holes for 2,488m. • 1965 Dundee Mines formed a joint venture with New Consolidated Goldfields on 1 July. The joint venture ran for 6 months. Goldfields completed 11 diamond drill holes (2,634m), resource estimation and metallurgical testwork but withdrew from the joint venture because the project did not meet the Company's investment criteria at the time. • 1966 Dundee Mines commenced adit development with ore production totalling 6,100 tonnes averaging 4.4% Sb (3.82% Sb estimated by Australian Rock Engineering Consultants Pty Ltd in 1974). Exploration drilling recommenced and 4 holes drilled. A total of 5,121m was drilled from 1965-1966 • 1967 Mapping by the Geological Survey of NSW. • 1969 Australian Antimony Corporation NL (AAC) listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on 7 November and planned to develop a mine at the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit. Dundee Mines was the largest shareholder in AAC. • 1970 AAC commenced extensive mine development, including a 4-compartment 3.66m (12 foot) diameter shaft sunk to 165m (541 feet) with 3 plats developed at 40m (131 foot) levels and an adit driven west along the line of lode for 365.76m (1,200 feet). An adit was also driven 18.3m (60 feet) east from the gully. A cross-cut was developed from the shaft to the west adit (No.1 Level) and cross cuts were reportedly developed to the lode on No.2 and No. 3 Levels. • 1971 Development suspended mid-year after approximately $2M spent following public listing. • 1973 Development resumed and 2,110 tonnes of ore produced from underground workings. AAC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		acquired Broken Hill Antimony NL and its processing plant at Urunga in October to treat ore from Wild Cattle Creek. • 1974 Open cut mining commenced in second semester and Sb head grades dropped from >5% to about 2.4% Sb. The open cut was only developed to a depth of 7-10m. • 1975 AAC went into liquidation. Reported total ore production is approximately 16,500 tonnes from underground and open cut workings. • 1986 Dundee Mines NL prepared a draft prospectus and attempted to form another public company without success. • 1992 Allegiance Mining NL granted EL 4221 and EL 4222 on 10 March and acquired the Wild Cattle Creek deposit. • 1992-1998 Allegiance Mining acquired the Wild Cattle Creek deposit with the intention of mining and processing 100,000 tonnes of ore per annum averaging >3.5% antimony. The company planned to use the ANTEC hydrometallurgical process developed by an Australian company, Hydromet Corporation, to produce antimony trioxide under licence, rather than selling a conventional flotation concentrate with potentially high mercury (and arsenic) values in the concentrate. Work undertaken included additional drilling, including 25 pre-collared NQ diamond core holes (1,207m), plus 35 shallow Gardner Denver airtrac holes (512m), surface surveying, geotechnical studies, mine planning, bulk sampling, metallurgical testwork, mill and mine tailings dam design work, and preparation of an environmental impact statement and final feasibility study. Development was halted in 1996 when a commercial agreement between Allegiance Mining and Mineral Estates, the ANTEC process operators of the hydrometallurgical process, collapsed. No further work was undertaken on the property and the ground was relinquished. • 2005-2010 Anchor Resources granted EL6388 on 04 March. Anchor has completed 4,034m in 23 holes, two resource estimation studies (with a third resource estimate underway), orientation soil geochemistry, water and noise monitoring work, and is sponsoring university research into the genesis of the Wild Cattle Creek deposit. • Total drilling at the Wild Cattle Creek deposit is only 10,363m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is a structurally controlled hydrothermal deposit hosted by a sub-vertical dipping regional east-west trending strike-slip fault in turbiditic metasediments of inferred Late Carboniferous age. The deposit is enriched in antimony, tungsten, gold, arsenic, mercury, selenium and sulphur, and low in manganese and potassium. • Wild Cattle Creek is described as an epizonal antimony-gold deposit, which formed at shallow crustal levels (typically less than 6 km depth) under relatively low temperature and pressure conditions. These deposits are often associated with orogenic systems and are commonly hosted in quartz veins within fault or shear zones. • Primary antimony mineralisation consists dominantly of stibnite (Sb_2S_3) and minor berthierite ($FeSSb_2S_3$). Pyrite (FeS_2), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), wolframite [$(Fe,Mn)WO_4$] and scheelite ($CaWO_4$) are present. Cinnabar (HgS) and native mercury globules are accessory. • High-grade antimony mineralisation occurs within a cohesive breccia cemented by silica and sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite). The breccia contains polymictic angular clasts of milky-white vein quartz and hydrothermally altered meta-argillite wall rock ranging in size from several millimetres to centimetres. Stibnite is found finely disseminated throughout the cement, in quartz clasts, as coarse-grained blades intergrown with vein quartz and in stringer veins.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the	• Surveyed collar coordinates (in MGA94, Zone 56) and downhole surveys have been completed on most holes. • All pertinent drilling and sampling information has been captured and stored in a Microsoft Access database. • The remaining half core from Diamond Drilling is catalogued and stored in a shed near the resource area, where it remains. • The level of information is at a sufficient standard for resource estimation work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No data aggregation methods have been applied. •
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The orientation of the fault-hosted deposit strikes approximately east-west with a sub-vertical to steeply south dip. • The pertinent statistics for the tabled holes are provided in Appendix 1.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate diagrams, including the Project Location and the composite section indicating the structure of the mineralisation within the Wild Cattle Creek Lode, are included. • More detailed plans and sections will arise as the Company begins to absorb the project and become active
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Any significant historical drilling quoted in this release Is contained in Appendix 1. • Selected drill holes have been presented for the reader to ascertain width and grade variability and should not be taken to be representative of the available assay database. These holes are captured by the resource, and limited drilling exists outside of the resource area
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey	• Appropriate plans are included in the body of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Trigg Minerals Limited will conduct drill testing of additional mineralisation and step-out drilling to further enhance the resources quoted in this release. More information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource expansion. The company continues identifying and assessing multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.